

(b) VACANCY NOT FILLED.—The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the eastern district of New York occurring 10 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created by this subsection, shall not be filled.

SEC. 9. DISTRICT JUDGESHIP FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) ADDITIONAL PERMANENT DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, 1 additional district judge for the district of South Carolina.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table under section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to South Carolina and inserting the following:

"South Carolina 11."

SEC. 10. DISTRICT JUDGESHIP FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH.

(a) ADDITIONAL PERMANENT DISTRICT JUDGESHIP FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, 1 additional district judge for the district of Utah.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table under section 133(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to Utah and inserting the following:

"Utah 6."

SEC. 11. BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 2003".

(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS.—The following judgeship positions shall be filled in the manner prescribed in section 152(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, for the appointment of bankruptcy judges provided for in section 152(a)(2) of such title:

(1) Two additional bankruptcy judgeships for the southern district of New York.

(2) Four additional bankruptcy judgeships for the district of Delaware.

(3) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the district of New Jersey.

(4) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

(5) Three additional bankruptcy judgeships for the district of Maryland.

(6) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the eastern district of North Carolina.

(7) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the district of South Carolina.

(8) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the eastern district of Virginia.

(9) Two additional bankruptcy judgeships for the eastern district of Michigan.

(10) Two additional bankruptcy judgeships for the western district of Tennessee.

(11) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the eastern and western districts of Arkansas.

(12) Two additional bankruptcy judgeships for the district of Nevada.

(13) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the district of Utah.

(14) Two additional bankruptcy judgeships for the middle district of Florida.

(15) Two additional bankruptcy judgeships for the southern district of Florida.

(16) Two additional bankruptcy judgeships for the northern district of Georgia.

(17) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the southern district of Georgia.

(c) TEMPORARY BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS.—The following judgeship positions shall be filled in the manner prescribed in section 152(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, for the appointment of bankruptcy judges provided for in section 152(a)(2) of such title:

(A) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the district of Puerto Rico.

(B) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the northern district of New York.

(C) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

(D) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the district of Maryland.

(E) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the northern district of Mississippi.

(F) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the southern district of Mississippi.

(G) One additional bankruptcy judgeship for the southern district of Georgia.

(2) VACANCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The first vacancy occurring in the office of bankruptcy judge in each of the judicial districts set forth in paragraph (1)—

(i) occurring 5 years or more after the appointment date of the bankruptcy judge appointed under paragraph (1) to such office; and

(ii) resulting from the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a bankruptcy judge; shall not be filled.

(B) TERM EXPIRATION.—In the case of a vacancy resulting from the expiration of the term of a bankruptcy judge not described in subparagraph (A), that judge shall be eligible for reappointment as a bankruptcy judge in that district.

(3) EXTENSION OF EXISTING TEMPORARY BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The temporary bankruptcy judgeships authorized for the northern district of Alabama and the eastern district of Tennessee under paragraphs (1) and (9) of section 3(a) of the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 1992 (28 U.S.C. 152 note) are extended until the first vacancy occurring in the office of a bankruptcy judge in the applicable district resulting from the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of a bankruptcy judge and occurring 5 years or more after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS.—All other provisions of section 3 of the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 1992 (28 U.S.C. 152 note) remain applicable to the temporary bankruptcy judgeships referred to in this subsection.

(d) TRANSFER OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIP SHARED BY THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA AND THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.—The bankruptcy judgeship presently shared by the southern district of Georgia and the middle district of Georgia shall be converted to a bankruptcy judgeship for the middle district of Georgia.

(e) CONVERSION OF EXISTING TEMPORARY BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.—The temporary bankruptcy judgeship authorized for the district of Delaware pursuant to section 3 of the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 1992 (28 U.S.C. 152 note), shall be converted to a permanent bankruptcy judgeship.

(2) DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO.—The temporary bankruptcy judgeship authorized for the district of Puerto Rico pursuant to section 3 of the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 1992 (28 U.S.C. 152 note), shall be converted to a permanent bankruptcy judgeship.

(f) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 152(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the item relating to the eastern and western districts of Arkansas, by striking "3" and inserting "4";

(2) in the item relating to the district of Delaware, by striking "1" and inserting "6";

(3) in the item relating to the middle district of Florida, by striking "8" and inserting "10";

(4) in the item relating to the southern district of Florida, by striking "5" and inserting "7";

(5) in the item relating to the northern district of Georgia, by striking "8" and inserting "10";

(6) in the item relating to the middle district of Georgia, by striking "2" and inserting "3";

(7) in the item relating to the southern district of Georgia, by striking "2" and inserting "3";

(8) in the collective item relating to the middle and southern districts of Georgia, by striking "Middle and Southern 1";

(9) in the item relating to the district of Maryland, by striking "4" and inserting "7";

(10) in the item relating to the eastern district of Michigan, by striking "4" and inserting "6";

(11) in the item relating to the district of Nevada, by striking "3" and inserting "5";

(12) in the item relating to the district of New Jersey, by striking "8" and inserting "9";

(13) in the item relating to the southern district of New York, by striking "9" and inserting "11";

(14) in the item relating to the eastern district of North Carolina, by striking "2" and inserting "3";

(15) in the item relating to the eastern district of Pennsylvania, by striking "5" and inserting "6";

(16) in the item relating to the district of Puerto Rico, by striking "2" and inserting "3";

(17) in the item relating to the district of South Carolina, by striking "2" and inserting "3";

(18) in the item relating to the western district of Tennessee, by striking "4" and inserting "6";

(19) in the item relating to the district of Utah, by striking "3" and inserting "4"; and

(20) in the item relating to the eastern district of Virginia, by striking "5" and inserting "6".

PREVENTION OF ANTI-SEMITIC VIOLENCE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 105, S. Con. Res. 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) expressing the sense of Congress that the sharp escalation of anti-Semitic violence within many participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is a profound concern and effort that should be undertaken to prevent future occurrences.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I appreciate the broad bipartisan support given to Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, and the prompt action by the Committee on Foreign Relations, allowing for timely consideration of this resolution by the full Senate. Anti-Semitism is an evil that has bedeviled previous generations, formed a black spot on human history, and remains a problem to this day. As Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have been particularly concerned over the disturbing rise

in anti-Semitism and related violence in many participating States of the 55-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, OSCE, including the United States.

The anti-Semitic violence we witnessed in 2002, which stretched the breadth of the OSCE region, is a wake-up call that this evil still lives today, often coupled with a resurgence of aggressive nationalism and an increase in neo-Nazi "skin head" activity. Together with colleagues on the Helsinki Commission, we have diligently urged the leaders of OSCE participating States to confront and combat the plague of anti-Semitism. Through concerted efforts by the State Department and the U.S. Mission to the OSCE, a conference focused on anti-Semitism—called for in the pending resolution—will be convened in Vienna, Austria, June 19-20.

Meanwhile, the Helsinki Commission has undertaken a number of initiatives aimed at further elevating the attention given to rising anti-Semitism. In the year since the Commission's hearing on this issue, Commissioners have pursued it within the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly as well as in contacts with officials from countries of particular concern. I would point to France as a country that has recognized the problem and acted to confront anti-Semitism and related violence with tougher laws and more vigorous law enforcement. I urge French officials to remain vigilant, while recognizing that none of our countries is immune.

A recent opinion survey of adults in five European countries conducted by the Anti-Defamation League, ADL, found that 21 percent harbor "strong anti-Semitic views." At the same time, the survey revealed that 61 percent of the individuals polled stated they are "very concerned" or "fairly concerned" about violence directed against European Jews. An ADL national poll of 1000 American adults found that 17 percent of Americans holds views about Jews that are "unquestionably anti-Semitic," an increase of 5 percent from the previous survey conducted four years earlier. According to ADL there were 1,559 reported anti-Semitic incidents in the U.S. in 2002, with attacks on campuses rising by 24 percent over the previous year.

Mr. President, if anti-Semitism is ignored and allowed to fester and grow, our societies and civilization will suffer. A particularly disturbing element we have observed is the growth of anti-Semitic acts and attitudes among young people ranging from a rise in incidents on U.S. college campuses to violent attacks perpetrated on Jews by young members of immigrant communities in Western Europe. Education is essential to reversing the rise in anti-Semitism. Our young people must be taught about the Holocaust and other acts of genocide. Institutions such as the Holocaust Memorial Museum are

making valuable contributions to promote the sharing of this experience at home and abroad. Such activity should have our strong support as a vital tool in confronting and combating anti-Semitism.

Mr. President, passage of the Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 will put the United States Senate on record and send an unequivocal message that anti-Semitism must be confronted, and it must be confronted now.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas the expressions of anti-Semitism experienced throughout the region encompassing the participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have included physical assaults, with some instances involving weapons or stones, arson of synagogues, and desecration of Jewish cultural sites, such as cemeteries and statues;

Whereas vicious propaganda and violence in many OSCE States against Jews, foreigners, and others portrayed as alien have reached alarming levels, in part due to the dangerous promotion of aggressive nationalism by political figures and others;

Whereas violence and other manifestations of xenophobia and discrimination can never be justified by political issues or international developments;

Whereas the Copenhagen Concluding Document adopted by the OSCE in 1990 was the first international agreement to condemn anti-Semitic acts, and the OSCE participating States pledged to "clearly and unequivocally condemn totalitarianism, racial and ethnic hatred, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, and discrimination against anyone as well as persecution on religious and ideological grounds";

Whereas the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at its meeting in Berlin in July 2002, unanimously adopted a resolution that, among other things, called upon participating States to ensure aggressive law enforcement by local and national authorities, including thorough investigation of anti-Semitic criminal acts, apprehension of perpetrators, initiation of appropriate criminal prosecutions, and judicial proceedings;

Whereas Decision No. 6 adopted by the OSCE Ministerial Council at its Tenth Meeting held in Porto, Portugal in December 2002 (the "Porto Ministerial Declaration") condemned "the recent increase in anti-Semitic incidents in the OSCE area, recognizing the role that the existence of anti-Semitism has played throughout history as a major threat to freedom";

Whereas the Porto Ministerial Declaration also urged "the convening of separately designated human dimension events on issues addressed in this decision, including on the topics of anti-Semitism, discrimination and racism, and xenophobia"; and

Whereas on December 10, 2002, at the Washington Parliamentary Forum on Confronting and Combating anti-Semitism in the OSCE Region, representatives of the United States

Congress and the German Parliament agreed to denounce all forms of anti-Semitism and agreed that "anti-Semitic bigotry must have no place in our democratic societies": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) officials of the executive branch and Members of Congress should raise the issue of anti-Semitism in their bilateral contacts with other countries and at multilateral fora, including meetings of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Twelfth Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to be convened in July 2003;

(2) participating States of the OSCE should unequivocally condemn anti-Semitism (including violence against Jews and Jewish cultural sites), racial and ethnic hatred, xenophobia, and discrimination, as well as persecution on religious grounds whenever it occurs;

(3) participating States of the OSCE should ensure effective law enforcement by local and national authorities to prevent and counter criminal acts stemming from anti-Semitism, xenophobia, or racial or ethnic hatred, whether directed at individuals, communities, or property, including maintaining mechanisms for the thorough investigation and prosecution of such acts;

(4) participating States of the OSCE should promote the creation of educational efforts throughout the region encompassing the participating States of the OSCE to counter anti-Semitic stereotypes and attitudes among younger people, increase Holocaust awareness programs, and help identify the necessary resources to accomplish this goal;

(5) legislators in all OSCE participating States should play a leading role in combating anti-Semitism and ensure that the resolution adopted at the 2002 meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Berlin is followed up by a series of concrete actions at the national level; and

(6) the OSCE should organize a separately designated human dimension event on anti-Semitism as early as possible in 2003, consistent with the Porto Ministerial Declaration adopted by the OSCE at the Tenth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council in December 2002.

CONDEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 133 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 133) condemning bigotry and violence against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South Asian-Americans, and Sikh Americans.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. President, I support S. Res. 133, a resolution expressing the Senate's condemnation of acts of bigotry and violence against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South Asian Americans, and Sikh Americans.

I am pleased to join the Senior Senator from Illinois, Mr. DURBIN, and the